GRACIE'S KITTY.

FEME SHEED

- Gracie's kitty, day by day, Moped beside the fire, and pined; Would no longer frisk or play, Or the worsted ball unwind. Gracie coaxed. "Play, kitty, do Kitty answered sadly, "Mew!"
- All in vain were dainty fare, Bread and milk all warm and new, Downy nest and tender care.— Thinner, weaker still she grew, Could no longer run or purr. Lay in bed, and would not stir.
- Gracie trailed her long white gown Down the stairs at early light, Wondering "if kitty 'th grown Any better over night."
 Found poor kitty cold and dead
 In her pretty basket-bed.
- Gracie made another bed Where the morning-glories climb; With red rose-leaves lined and spread, And perfumed with pinks and thyme. Rarely has a human head
- Four d so soft and sweet a bed. Gracie's little tender hands End at last their loving task Sobbing by the grave she stands, Then she lifts her face to ask,
- While the slow tears downward roll, "Mamma, where ith kitty th thou?" | Elizabeth Akers Allen in Young Folks.

INDIAN WARFARE. Indian warfare is just now a popular branch

of military science, and Gen. Custer, in his sketches of "Life on the Plains," throws some ight on it from his own experience in 1868 "I was in the act of taking my seat for dinner my ride having given me a splendid relish for the repast, when the shouts and firing of the savages informed me that more serious duties were at hand. Every man flew to arms and almost without command rushed to oppose the enemy. Officers and men provided themselves with ritles or carbines, and soon began delivering a deliberate but ineffectual fire against the Indians. The latter, as usual, were merely practising their ordinary ruse de guerre, which was to display a very small venturesome orce in the expectation of tempting pursuit by an equal or slightly superior force, and, after having led the pursuing force well away from the main body, to surround and destroy it by the way of overwhelming numbers, previously concealed in a ravine or ambush until the proper moment. On this occison the stratagem did not succeed. The Indians, being mounted on their fleetest ponies, would charge in single file past our camp, often riding within easy carbine range of our men, displaying great bold-ness and unsurpassable horsemanship. The soldiers, unaccustomed to firing at such rapidly moving objects, were rarely able to inflict serious damage upon their enemies. Occasionally a pony would be struck and brought to the ground, but the rider always succeeded in being carried away on the pony of a comrade. It was interesting to witness their marvelous abilities as horsemen; at the same time one could not but admire the courage they displayed. The ground was level, open, and unobstructed; the troops were formed in an irregular line of skirmishers dismounted, the line extending a distance of perhaps two hundred yards. The Indians had a rendezvous behind a hillock on the right, which prevented them from being seen or disturbed by the soldiers. Starting out singly, so by two and threes, the warriors would suddenly leave the cover of the hillock, and with war whoops and taunts dash over the plain in a line parallel to that occupied by the soldiers, and within easy carbine range of the latter. The pony seemed possessed of the designs and wishes of his dusky rider, as he seemed to fly unguarded by bridle, rein, or spur. The warrior would fire and load and fire again as often as he was able to do, while dashing along through the shower of leaden builets fired above, beneath, in front, and behind him by the excited troopers, until finally, when the aim of the latter improved and the leaden messengers whistled uncomfortably close, the warrior would be seen to cast himself over on the opposite side of his pony, until his foot on his back and his face under the neck of the pony were all that could be seen, the rest of his person being completely covered by the body of the pony. This maneuvre would frequently deceive the recruits among the soldiers; having fired probably at the time the warrior was seen to disappear, the recruit would shout exultingly and call the attention of his comades to his lucky shot. The old soldiers, how were not so easily deceived, and often

afterwards would remind their less experienced

The savages really kept the camp in a state of

siege, so that at no hour of the day was it safe

for individuals to pass beyond the chain of

of the camp. Before it became known that the

sentinels which enveloped the immediate limit

companion of the terrible fatality of his shots.

Indians were so watchful and daring, many narrow escapes were made, and many laughable, although serious incidents occurredlaughable, however, only to those who were not the parties most interested. One of those seriocomic incidents was as follows: "There was a beautiful, clear stream of water named Bluff Creek, running through camp, which supplied bathing facilities to the officers and men, a privilege which out few allowed to licity attending localities near camp, or to seek a point in the bed of the stream where the water was fresh and undisturbed, or from s motive different from these, two of our young officers mounted their horses one day, without saddles, and rode down the valley of the stream perhaps a mile or more in search of a bathingplace. Discovering one to their taste, dismounted, secured their horses, and, after disposing of their apparel on the greensward covering the banks, were soon floating and floundering in the water like a pair of young perpoises. How long they had been enjoying this healthful recreation, or how much longer they might have remained, is not necessary to the story. One of them happening to glance toof great trepidation. Hastening from the water to the bank, he discovered the cause of the strange conduct on the part of the horses, which was nothing more or less than a party of about thirty Indian warriors, mounted, and stealthily making their way toward the bathing party evidently having their eyes on the latter, and intent upon their capture. Here was a condition of affairs that was at least as unexpected as it was unwelcome. Quickly calling out his companion, who was still in the water unconscious of approaching danger, the one on shor made haste to unfasten their herses and pre pare for flight. Fortunately the Indians, who were now within a few hundred yards of the two officers, were coming from the direction opposite their camp, leaving the line of retreat for the officers open. No sooner did the war-riors find that their approach was discovered than they put their ponies to their best speed, hoping to capture the officers before the latter could have time to mount and get their horses under headway. The two officers in the meanwhile were far from idle; no flesh brushes or bathing towels were required to restore a healthy circulation, nor was time wasted in an idle attempt to make a toilet. If they had sought their bathing-ground from motives of retirement or delicacy, no such sentiments were exhibited now, for, catching up their wardrobe from the ground in one hand, and seizing the bridle rein with the other, one leap and they were on their horse's backs and riding toward camp for dear life. They were not exactly in the condition of Flora McFlimsey with nothing to wear, but to all intents and purposes might as well have been so. Then followed a race which, but for the risk incurred by two of the riders, might well be compared to that of John Gilpin. Both of the officers were experienced horsemen; but what experienced horseman would willingly care to be thrust upon the barback of a flying steed, minus all apparel, neither boots, breeches, nor saddle, not even the spurs and collar which are said to constitute full uniform of a Georgian Colonel, and when so disposed of, to have three or four score of hideously painted and feathered savages, well mounted and near at hand, straining every nerve and urging their fleet-footed war ponies to their highest speed in order that the scaips of the experienced horsemen might be added to the other human trophies which grace their lodges? Truly, this was one of the occasions when personal appearance is nothing, and "a man's a man for a' that," so at least thought our ama-

few moments later, and the two officers were safe inside the lines, where they lost no time in making their way to their tents to attend to certain matters relating to their toilet which the sudden appearance of their dusky visitors had prevented. It was a long time before they ceased to hear allusions made by their comrades to the cut and style of their riding-suit." SPANISH UMBRELLAS .- A traveller save i Spain umbreits differ in size from an ordinary dinner-plate to a small tent. and their colors are as vasious as the tints of the rainbow. We Northerners, with our sober notions and liking for blacks and browns, can form a poor conception of the taste which a Spaniard displays in this ascful article. The hues of his umbrellaren through every gradation of color, from yellow to green, from blue to indigo, from pink to the richest marcon. He sawsom like a huge getten pippin or melon out in two. He observed others of a hue as deep as the pomegranate blossom or damask rose, and, in fact, he thought he beheld a parterre of howers or a collection of circular leaves, whose colors ranged from the fresh green of Spring to the autumnal tints upon the Virginia creeper.

tuer Mazeppas as they came dushing towards

camp, ever and anon casting anxious glances

despite every exertion of the former, were surely

ursued, camp seemed a long way in the dis

tance, while the shouts of the warriors, each time seeming nearer than before, warned them to urge their steeds to their fastest pace. In a

few moments the occupants of camp discovered the approach of this strangely appearing party It was an easy matter to recognize the warriors

but who could name the two who rode at the front? The pursuing warriors, seeing that they were not likely to overtake and capture the two knights of the bath, slackened their

overhauling their pale-faced brothers. To t

the Virginia creeper. To PREVENT CHOKING, break an egg into to prevent choking, break an egg into a cup and give it to the person choking to swallow. The white of the egg seems to catch around the obstacle and remove it. If one egg does not answer the purpose, try another. The white is all that is necessary.

The Somnambulistic Murderer. The examination of Wilfred Fitts, the bo who recently committed a daugerous and mysterious assault in the night time upon a boy named John Emerson, of Candia, New Hampshire, resulted as the telegraph has already announced, in his return to the custody of his father. The justices who held the court, the counsel in the case and others, previously visted the injured boy and the premises where the assault was committed. They found that he is fast recovering, though his face and mouth will be much disfigured, and he will suffer the loss of two fingers and a thumb.

It appeared from the testimony of about a who recently committed a daugerous and mys

It appeared from the testimony of about a dozen witnesses that there was no doubt that the assault was committed by the boy. Fitts, while in a state of somnambulism, at about 11 o'clock at night, and that he was totally unconscious of his act. It also appeared that though the boy was never in the house before, he went straight to the bedside of the boy Emerson, and after inflicting the ghastly wounds be returned to the residence of his uncle, which was a mile distant. It was shown that he enwas a mile distant. It was shown that he enwas a mile distant. It was shown that he entered a neighbor's house by a ladder only a few nights previously, and was found in the somnambulic sleep with a broad axe in his hand.

Isaac N. Fitts, of Lowell, the boy's father, testified that he had performed many strange feats while in the somnambulic state. Samuel Leavitt, the jailor at Exeter, testified that the boy Fitts assaulted several prisoners at the jail while in an unconscious state. while in an unconscious state. The boy Wilfred was very critically examined

and answered every question with great readiness and apparent candor. He appeared to be in excellent physical health. He visited the boy Emerson yesterday morning. The interview was pleasant, though Fitts expressed little sympathy for Emerson.

TILLEY HOWE, AND THE SECRET OF HIS CA. REER.—A recent number of the Congregationalist contains an interesting biography of Tilley Howe, whose name was a household word throughout New England well-nigh a century since. His easy, aimless life, and his eccentricities of costume and manner, as he rode his favorite nag up and down the country from Maine to Connecticut, gave him and his character a notoriety that has crystallized into the familiar proverb of "Easy as old Tilley." Ninety years ago Tilley Howe, then good-looking and fresh from Dartmouth college, a preacher of the Gospel, and delighted with his profession, stood up to be wedded to a Yankee girl. 'Then came on the unsolvable mystery of a long, clouded, wasted life. His own—his "lawfully wedded" wife with the nurtial row still your still row. wife, with the nuptial vow still warm on her wife, with the nuptial vow still warm on her treacherous lips, suddenly and sullenly refused to remain with her own husband! Ten minutes later she was on her way back to the paternal mansion, which she had just covenanted to exchange for her own life-long home! She absolutely sealed her lips against the first word of explanation. She made no sign. The deed was done. The reasons were her own. She was persistent. No ingenuity, no importunity persistent. No ingenuity, no importunity, could draw the secret out. She took it to her grave. Never on earth would she see Tilley Howe any more. Never a syllable from his pen would she ever read. Overtures for re-union could not reach her in this world, or ever pro-ceed from her. By her own hands the veil was not lifted, and now it never can be. We turn the leaf to say that Tilley Howe was thereafter a wreck. He abjured all knowledge of a single fact on his part, or on hers, that could have stimulated her to such strange recreancy. But the delicate balances of reason had been struck, and could never be restored. He was bewildered Hersen et al. dered. He knew not what to make of it. The mental energy to breast the storm could not be rallied. He had outlined a life-work, with the simplicity of a child. He felt an assurance that he would work it all through by the aid of one co-working hand. Alas, that that very hand should have been lifted to defeat and destroy him forever! Ever afterward he became the impersonation of indolence and inefficiency.

DEAD on the threshold of success might very well have been the epitaph on the living burial of two members of a London law firm who have recently dropped out of life. One of them died of actual starvation, and the pathetic account of the destitution and misery of his life appeared in the London Times, and was told so impressively that it attracted much attention. A short ime afterwards his partner was arrested for stealing a book from the law library of the Inner Temple, and selling it for ten shillings. The proof was clear and he was convicted. Before receiving sentence he said: "I have gone for weeks and months without a dinner, living upon bread and tea. I have sold the coat from my back, the shirt from my body to supply daily wants; but I have never been charged with dishonesty. I have worked hard on the shelves of the Inner Temple Library. There are books there of which I am the author. I have done all that mortal man could do to obtain an hon-est and honorable livelihood." He closed his story by begging the Court to punish him to the extent of the law, hoping "to find, before his im-prisonment should end, in a felon's grave the repose he had vainly sought in the pursuits of life." The Judge imposed on him the lightest penalty of the law-six months' imprisonmen His fate is but another incident to prove that the real poor are not the vulgar mass who beg from door to door and at the street corners, but the men who eat their hearts away in vain efforts of striving for the foothold in the world to which their aspirations and their abilities should entitle them to.

experiments were made, a few years ago, by Prof. Tyndal, on "sensitive flames." He observed that in a drawing-room the gas-lights kept time with the music by their flames becoming longer or shorter, according to the various notes produced on the plano. This he justly attributed to the vibrations caused in the air, and he soon, by direct experiment, confirmed this view. This experiment was applied to the measure of explosive substances in the following way: At a distance of five meters from a flame placed an anvil, on which he alternately laid fulminate of mercury and iodide of nitrogen. and then caused their explosion by the stroke of a hammer. In this way he ascertained that the latter substance produced no effect on the according to the notes la. do, mi, fa, sol. Hence he concluded, not only that the vibrations affected by the iodide were different from those of the latter only affected certain notes, excluding the intermediate ones. These experiments he repeated with different explosive substan es and

with similar results confirming his theory. quirer says: During the war a number of Engfish gentlemen, who sympathized with the Southern cause, among them Beresford Hope. united in the effort to procure a suitable memo-rial of the great Virginia soldier who fell at Chancellorsville. They have had made a statue of bronze, of heroic size, and representing the hero as standing in a favorite attitude of absorb-ing thought. The work was completed some time since, but owing to circumstances which can be better understood than expressed, the donors have postponed its shipment to this country. Lately, however, Mr. Hope has written to a Virginia officer, who was the intimate and comrade of Stonewall Jackson, asking his advice as to the best disposition to be made of the statue, and the recipient of this communication has consulted with other Confederate officers. As yet, no determination has been arrived at; but it cannot belong before a site will

A QUESTION OF TIME.—A curious lawsuit was lately heard in Liverpool. The steamer Caspian was, on August 8, 1871, insured by her owners for twelve months for £23,600. On the 9th of August, 1872, the vessel being then at sea the insurance was renewed for £25,000. It so happened that some time on the night between the 8th and 9th of August the Caspian struck on a rock in Belle Isle Straits and became a total loss. The point in controversy was as to whether the wreck occurred before or after nidnight, the underwriters, in the latter event becoming responsible for the increased amount of insurance. It was proved on the part of the owners that the wreck did take place after midnight, according to English time, though on the other hand, it was shown that the comwould bring it before the important hour. Th ury held, however, that the calculation of time old follow the place of the contract, and decided in favor of the owners.

correspondent from Genoa writes us that on the antiversary of Mazzini's death, the public were allowed to see his body, which is being embalmed. It was quite dressed, with patent leather boots, black trousers, and wrapped up in a large dressing-gown. The right hand on his breast; the left straight by the side of the body, his looks turned toward the visitors; his face of a brown yellow color, and on the face and head the natural hair neatly dressed. The articulations were flexible, and the flesh soft. The preparation, however, is still in its first period; in a year, according to the physician who has undertaken the performance, the articulations will become stiff; the flesh stony, preserving its nature and proportions; and the face, from brown yellow, will assume once more its natural color. The corpse was exposed for three days, and it is supposed that more than 60,000 percens entered the chapel during the period. unniversary of Mazzini's death, the public were

A PARISIAN DUEL.—At the first performance of a new piece at the Odeon Theatra, in Paris, on April 26, a quarrel arose between a M. de-Borda, who expressed dissatisfaction with one scene, and M. Delpit, a literary man and a friend of the author. Blows and afterward cards, were exchanged, which resulted in a duel on April 18, at St. Germain. After a few passes had been made, M. Delpit was slightly wounded in the breast, and the seconds declared that the honor of both parties had been satisfied. According to the Genlois, M. Delpit then additioned his adversary in these words: "Sir, I can now say to you what I could not say before this meeting, how much I regret what passed between us; and I most sincerely ask your pardon for the act of vivacity of which I was guilty." After these honorable expressions the two adversaries separated upon such terms that one of the acconds remarked to M. Delpit: "Sir, you have to-day added two names to your list of friends."

The first nautical person alluded to in the Scriptures is said to have been Eve, because

she was the first mate.

[OFFICIAL.] LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES Passed at the Third Session of the Porty-Becoud Congress. GENERAL NATURE-No. 62]

AN ACT to revise, consolidate, and amend the laws relating to pensions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if the ability of any officer of the army, including regulars, volunteers, and militia, or any officer in the navy or marine corps, or any enlisted man, however employed, in the military or naval service of the United States, or in its marine corps, whether regularly mustered or not, disabled by reason of any wound or injury received, or disease contracted, while in the service of the United States and in while in the service of the United States and in the line of duty; any master serving on a gua-boat, or any pilot, engineer, sailor, or other person not regularly mustered, serving upon any gunboat or war-vessel of the United States, disabled by any wound or injury received, or otherwise incapacitated, while in the line of duty, for procuring his subsistence by manual labor; any person not an enlisted soldier in the army, serving for the time being as a member of the militia of any State under orders of an officer of the United States, or who volunteered for the time being to serve with any regularly organized military or naval force of the United States, or who otherwise volunteered and rendered service in any engagement with rebels or Indians, disabled in consequence of wounds or injury received in the line of duty in such temporgressived in the line of duty in such temporary service; any acting assistant or contract surgeon, disabled by any wound or injury received or disease contracted in the line of duty while actually performing the duties of assistant surgeon or acting assistant surgeon with any military force in the field or in transitu or in health of the surgeon with any military force in the field or in transitu or in health or in transitu. in bospital, or any provost-marshal, deputy provost marshal, or enrolling officer, disabled by reason of any wound or injury received in the discharge of his duty, to procure a subsistence by manual labor, has been since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter be impaired by reason of such disability, he shall, upon making due proof of the fact, according to such forms and regula-tions as are or may be provided by and in pur-suance of law, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive, for a total disability or a permanent specific disability, such pension as is hereinaf-ter provided in such cases, and for an interior ter provided in such cases, and for an interior disability, except in cases of permanent specific disability for which the rate of pension is expressly provided, an amount proportionate to that provided for total disability, to commence as hereinafter provided, and to continue during the existence of the disability: Provided, That no calm of a State multipage or pensellisted. no claim of a State militiaman, or non-enlisted person, on account or disability from wound or injury received in battle with rebels or In-dians, while stemporarily rendering service shall be valid unless prosecuted to a successful issue prior to the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-four: And provided further, That no person shall be entitled to a pension by reason of wounds or injury received or disease contracted in the service of the United States subsequent to the twenty-seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, unless the person who was wounded or contracted the disease was in the line of duty; and, if in the mili-tary service, was at the time actually in the field, or en the march, or at some post, fort, or garrison, or en route by direction of some competent authority to some post, fort, or garrison; or, if in the naval service, was at the time borne on the books of some ship or other vessel of the United States, at sea or in harbor, actually in commission, or was at some naval sta-tion, or on his way, by direction of competent authority, to the United States, or to some other vessel, or naval station, or hospital. SEC. 2. That the pension for total disability shall be as follows, namely: For lieutenant-colonel and all officers of higher rank in the

military service and in the marine corps, and for captain, and all officers of higher rank commander, surgeon, paymaster, and chief en-gineer, respectively ranking with commander by law, lieutenant commanding and master commanding, in the naval service, thirty dol-lars per month; for major in the military service and in the marine corps, and lieutenant, surgeon, paymaster, and chief engineer, respectively ranking with lieutenant by law, and passed assistant surgeon in the naval service, wenty-five dollars per month; for captain in th lain in the army, and provost marshal, profess or of mathematics, master, assistant surgeon assistant paymaster, and chaplain in the naval service, twenty dollars per month; for first lieu tenant in the military service and in the ma rine corps, acting assistant or contract surgeon and deputy provost-marshal, seventeen dollars per month; for second lieutenant in the military service and in the marine corps, first assistant engineer, ensign, and pilot in the naval ser vice, and enrolling officer, fifteen dollars per month; for cadet-shipman, passed midshipman midshipmen, clerks of admirals and paymas ters, and of other officers commanding vessels second and third assistant engineer, master' mate, and all warrant officers in the naval ser vice, ten dollars per month; and for all enlisted men whose rank or office is not mentioned in this section, eight dollars per month; and the masters, pilots, engineers, sailors, and crews upon the gunboats and war-vessels shall be en-titled to receive the pension allowed herein to those of like rank in the naval service; and every commissioned officer of the army, navy or marine corps, shall receive such and only such pensions as is herein provided for the rank he held at the time he received the injury, or contracted the disease which resulted in the disability, on account of which he may be entitled to a pension; and any commission or pres-idential appointment, regularly issued to such person, shall be taken to determine his rank from and after the date, as given in the body of the commission or appointment conferring said rank: Provided, That a vacancy existed in the rank thereby conferred; that the person commissioned was not so disabled for military duty; and that he did not wilfully neglect or

refused to be mustered.

SEC. 3. That for the period commencing July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and enty-two, those persons entitled to a less pen-sion than hereinafter mentioned, who sha'l have lost both feet in the military or naval service and in the line of duty, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty dollars per month; for the same period those persons who, under like circumstances, shall have lost both hands or the sight of both eyes, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty-five dollars per month; and for the period commencing March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and ending June third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, those per-sons who under like circumstances shall have st one hand and one foot, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty dollars per month; and for the period commencing June sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and ending June third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, those per-sons who under like circumstances shall have lost one hand or one foot, shall be entitled to a pension of fifteen dollars per month; and for pension of fifteen dollars per month; and for the period commencing June sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and ending June third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, those persons entitled to a less pension than hereinsiter mentioned, who by reason of injury received or disease contracted in the military or naval service of the United States and in the line of duty, shall have been permanently and totally disabled in both hands, or who shall have lost the sight of one eye, the other having been pre-viously lost, or who shall have been otherwise so totally and permanently disabled as to ren-der them utterly helpless, or so nearly so as to require regular personal aid and attendance of another person, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty-five dollars per month; and for the same period those who under like circumstances shall have been totally and permanently disabled in both feet, or in one hand and in one foot, or otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for the performance of any manual labor, but not so much as to require regular personal aid and attention, shall be entitled to sion of twenty dollars per month; and for the same period all persons who under like cir-cumstances shall have been totally and permamently disabled in one hand, or one foot, or otherwise so disabled as to render their inability to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, shall be entitled to a pension of fifteen dollars per month. eighteen hundred and seventy-two, all persons entitled by law to a less pension than herein-after specified, who, while in the military or mayal service of the United States, and in line of duty, shall have lost the sight of both eyes, or shall have lost the sight of one eye. the sight of the other having been previously lost, or shall have lost both hands, or shall have lost both hands, or shall have lost both hands, or shall have lost both feet, or been permanently and totally disabled in the same, or otherwise so permanently and totally disabled as to render them utterly helpless, or so nearly so as to require the regular personal aid and attendance of another person; shall be entitled to a pension of thirty-another.

helpless, or so nearly so as to require the regular personal aid and attendance of another person; shall be entitled to a pension of thirty-one dollars and twenty-five cents per menth; and all persons who, under like circumstance, ahall have lost one hand and one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, but not so much as to require regular personal aid and attendance, shall be entitled to a pension of the date of hier remarriage of any widow, dependent mother, or dependent totally and the same, or otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, but not so much as to require regular personal aid and attendance, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty-four dollars per month; and all persons who, under like circumstances, shall have lest of disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled us to render their incapacity to perform manual labor squivalent to the loss of shand or feed, shall be entitled to a ponsion of eighteen dollars per month: Provided, That all persons who, under like circumstances, have lost a leg above the knees, and in consequence of weards or injuries received or disabled that they cannot use artificial limbe, shall be rated in the second class and means twenty-four dollars per month; and all persons who, under like circumstances, shall have beet the hearing of both ears, shall be entitled to a pension of thirteen dollars per month; and all persons who, under like circumstances, shall have beet the hearing of both ears, shall be entitled to a pension of the first of back of which persons under sixten years.

That the limitation bear in the fourth day of disable persons who, under like circumstances, shall have beet the hearing of both ears, shall be entitled to a pension of thirteen dollars per month; and all persons who, under like circumstances, shall be entitled to a pension of thirteen dollars per month; and all persons who, under like degree. Persond for the sa

this, as well as all other cases, the certificate of an examining surgeon, or of a board of examining surgeons, shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Pensions.

SEC. 5. That the rate of eighteen dollars per month may be proportionately divided for any degree of disability established for which the second section of this act makes no provision.

SEC. 6. That officers absent on sick-leave, and enlisted men absent on sick-furiously, or on external furlough, while with the organization to which they belong, shall be regarded in the administration of the pension laws in the same manner as if they were in the field or hospita.

SEC. 7. That the period of service of all persons entitled to the benefit of the pension laws, or on account of whose death any person may become entitled to a pension, shall be construed to extend to the time of disbanding the organization to which such person belonged, or until their actual discharge for other cause than the expiration of the service of such organization.

SEC. 8. That if any person embraced within the provisions of the first section of this act has died since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter die, by reason of any wound, injury, or disease which, under the conditions and limitations of said section, would have entitled him to an invalid pension had he been disabled him to an invalid pension had he been disabled him to are invalid pension had he been disabled him to are invalid pension had he been disabled him to are invalid pension had he been disabled him to are invalid pension had he been disabled him to are invalid pension had he been disabled him to are invalid pension had he been disabled him to are invalid pension had he been disabled him to are invalid pension had he been disabled him to are invalid pension had he been disabled him to are invalid pension had he been disabled him to are invalid pension had he here disabled him to are invalid pension had here a disabled him to are invalid pension had here and said section, would have entitled him to an in-valid pension had he been disabled, his widow, or if there be no widow, or in case of her death, without payment to her of any part of the pen-sion hereinafter mentioned, his child or childsion hereinafter mentioned, his child or children, under sixteen years of age, shall be entitled to receive the same pension as the husband
or father would have been entitled to had he
been totally disabled, to commence from the
death of the husband or father, to continue to
the widow during her widowhood, and to his
child or children until they severally attain the
age of sixteen years and no longer, and that if
the widow remarry, the child or children shall
be entitled from the date of remarriage. That
the provisions of this act are hereby extended the provisions of this act are hereby extended to and made to embrace the officers and pri-vates of the Missouri State militia, and the provisional Missouri militia, disabled by reason of injury received or disease contracted in the line of duty while such militia was co-operating with United States forces, and the widow o children of any such person, dying of injury received or disease contracted under the cir-cumstances herein set forth, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act: Provided, That the pensions on account of such militia shall not commence prior to the date of the passage of this act. That the provisions of this section shall be so interpreted as to apply to the wid-ows, child or children of officers and privates of the Missouri State militia, and the provisiona Missouri militia, if the husband or father was wounded, or contracted the disease of which he died, while in the service of the government of the United States.

SEC. 9. That the pensions of widows shall b. ncreased from and after the twenty-fifth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at the rate of two dollars per month for each child under the age of sixteen years, of the husband on account of whose death the claim has been or shall be, granted. And in every case in which the deceased husband has left, or shall leave, no widow, or where his widow has died or married again, or where she has been de-prived of her pension under the provisions of the pension law, the pension granted to such child or children shall be increased to the same amount per month that would be allowed under the foregoing provisions to the widow, if living and entitled to a pension: Provided, That the additional pension herein granted to the widow on account of the child or children of the husband by a former wife shall be paid to her only for such period of her widowhood as she has been, or shall be, charged with the mainte-nance of such child or children; for any period during which she has not been, or she shall not be, so charged, it shall be granted and paid to the guardian of such child or children: Provided further, That a widow or guardian to whom in crease of pension has been, or shall here after be, granted on account of minor children, shall not be deprived thereof by reason of their being maintained in whole or in part at the expense of a state or the public in any educational in stitution, or in any institution organized for the care of soldiers' orphans.

SEC. 10. That in the administration of the pension laws, children born before the marriage of their parents, if acknowledged by the father before or after the marriage, shall be deemed

SEC. 11. That the widows of colored or Indian received, or casualty received or disease conracted, in the military or naval service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall be entitled to receive the pension provided by law without other evidence of marriage than satisfactory proof that the parties were joined in marriage by some ceremony deemed by them obligatory, or habitually recognized each other as man and wife, and were so recognized by their neighbors, and lived together as such up to the date of enlistment, when such soldier of sailor died in the service, or, if otherwise, to date of death; and the children born of any marriage so proved shall be deemed and heid to be lawful children of such soldier or sailor:

Provided, That this section shall not be applicable to any claims on account of persons who cable to any claims on account of persons who shall have enlisted after the passage of this act. SEC. 12. That if any person has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow entitled to a pen sion by reason of his death, and a child or child sion by reason of his death, and a child or child-ren under sixteen years of age by such widow, and it shall be duly certified under seal by any court having probate jurisdiction, that satisfac-tory evidence has been produced before such court upon due notice to the widow that the widow aforesaid has abandoned the care of such child or children or that the

child or children, or that she is an unsuitabl person, by reason of immoral conduct, to have the custody of the same, or on presentation of satisfactory evidence thereof to the Commis-sioner of Pensions, then no pension shall be allowed to such widow until such childor child ren shall have attained the age of sixteen years any provisions of this act or of any previous act to the contrary notwithstanding; and the said child or children aforesaid shall be pensioned in the same manner, and from the same date. such pension shall be paid to the guardian of such child or children: Provided, That if in any case payment of pension shall have been made to the widow, the pension to the child or children shall commence from the date to which her

pension has been paid. SEC. 13. That if any person embraced within the provisions of the first section of this act has died before the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter die, by reason of any wound, injury, casualty, or disease, which, under the conditions and limitations of said section, would have entitled him to an invalid pension, and have entitled to an invalid pension, and have continued to an invalid pension, and have continued to an invalid pension. to an invalid pension, and has not left or shall not leave a widow or legitimate child, but has left or shall leave other relative or relatives who were dependent upon him for support at the date of his death, such relative or relative shall be entitled in the following order of precedence to receive the same pension, as such person would have been entitled to had he been totally disabled, to commence from the death of such person, namely, first, the mother; second ly, the father; thirdly, orphan brothers and sis ters under sixteen years of age, who shall be pensioned jointly: Provided, That where orphan children of the same parent have different guar-dians, or a portion of them only are under guar-dianship, the share of the joint pension to which each ward shall be entitled shall be paid to the guardian of such ward: Provided, That if in any case said person shall have left father and mother who are dependent upon him, then, or the death of the mother, the father shall be the death of the mother, the father shall become entitled to the pension, commencing from
and after the death of the mother; and upon the
death of the mother and father, or upon the
death of the father and the remarriage of the
mother, the dependent brothers and sisters under sixteen years of age shall jointly become
entitled to such pension until they attain the entitled to such pension until they attain the age of sixteen years respectively, commencing from the death or remarriage of the party who had the prior right to the pension: Provided, That a mother shall be assumed to have been dependent upon her son, within the meaning of this act, if, at the date of his death, she had no other adequate means of support than the ordinary proceeds of her own manual labor and the contributions of said son or of any persons not legally bound to aid in her support; and if, by legally bound to aid in her support; and if, by legally bound to aid in her support; and if, by actual contributions or in any other way, the son had recognized his obligations to aid in support of said mother, or was by law bound to such support, and that a father or a minor brother or sister shall, in like manner and under like conditions, be assumed to have been dependent, except that the income which was derived or derivable from his actual or possible manual labor shall be taken into account in estimating a father's means of independent support: Provided further, That the pension allowed to any person on account of his or her dependence as hereinbefore provided shall not be paid for any period during which it shall not be necessary as a means of adequate subsistence.

ence.

BBC. 14. That the remarriage of any widow, dependent mother, or dependent sister, entitled to pension, shall not depar her right to such pension to the date of her remarriage, whether an application therefor was filed before or after such marriage; and that on the remarriage of any widow, dependent mother, or dependent

sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and the right of all other classes of claim-ants, if applying on account of the death of a persen who was regularly mustered into the ser-vice, or regularly employed in the navy, or upon the gunboats or war-vessel of the United States. the gunboats or war-vessel-of the United States, shall not be held to have accrued prior to the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; if applying on account of a chaplain of the army, their right shall not be held to have accrued prior to the ninth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; if applying on account of an enlisted soldier who was not mustered, or a non-enlisted man in temporary service, their right shall not be held to have service, their right shall not be held to have accrued prior to the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; if applying on account of an acting assistant or contract surgeon, their right shall not be held to have accrued prior to the third day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-four. hundred and sixty-five; it applying on account of persons enlisted as teamsters, wagoners, artificers, hospital-stewards, or farriers, their right shall not be held to have accrued prior to the sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and the right of all classes of claimants, applying on account of a provost-marshal, deputy provost-marshal, or enrolling officer, shall not be held to have accrued prior to the shall not be held to have accrued prior to the twenty-fifth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six: Provided, That the right of a widow or dependent mother who married prior, and did not apply till subsequent to the twenty-seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, shall not be held to have accrued prior to that data.

missioner of Pensions, upon any application by letter or otherwise by or on behalf of any penioner entitled to arrears of pension under the fifteenth section of this act, or, if any such pensioner shall have died, upon a similar applica-tion by or on behalf of any person entitled to receive the accrued pension due such pensioner at his or her death, to pay or cause to be paid to such pensioner, or other person, all such ar rears of pension as the pensioner may be entitled to, or (if dead) would have been entitled to under the provisions of said section had he or she survived; and no claim-agent or other persons shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services in making application for ar-SEC. 18. That the provisions of this act in re-

SEC. 17. That it shall be the duty of the Com-

spect to the rates of pension are hereby ex-tended to pensioners whose right to pension ac-erued under general acts passed since the war of the Revolution and prior to the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to take effect from and after the twenty-fifth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and that the widows of revolutionary soldiers and sailors receiving a less sum shail be paid at the rate of eight dollars per month from and after the twenty-seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. and sixty-eight. SEC. 19. That in all cases in which the cause

of disability or death originated in the service prior to the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and an application for pen-sion shall not have been filed within three years from the discharge or death of the person on whose account the claim is made, or within three years of the termination of a pension pre viously granted on account of the service and death of the same person, the pension shall commence from the date of filing, by the party prosocuting the claim, the last paper requisite to establish the same: Provided, That no claim lowed prior to the sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall be affected by anything berein contained.

SEC. 20. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to allow more than one pension at the same time to the same person or to persons entitled jointly; but any pensioner who shall so elect may surrender his or her certificate, and receive, in lieu thereof, a certificate for any other pension to which he or she would have been entitled had not the surrendered certifi cate been issued: Provided, That all payments previously made for any period covered by the new certificate shall be deducted from the amount allowed by said certificate.

SEC. 21. That declarations of pension claimants shall be made before a court of record, or before some officer thereof having custody of its

seal, said officer hereby being fully authorized and empowered to administer and certify any oath or affirmation relating to any pension or application therefor: Provided, That the Commissioner of Pensions may designate, in localities more than twenty-five miles distant from sons duly qualified to administer oaths, before whom declarations may be made and testimony taken, and may accept declarations of claimants residing in foreign countries, made before a United States minister or consul, or before some officer of the country duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, and whose official character and signature shall be duly authenticated by the certificate of a United States minister or consul; declarations in claims of Indians made before a United States agent; and declarations in claims under the act of February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, made before an officer duly auposes, when the applicants, by reason of infirmity of age, are unable to travel: Provided, That any declaration made before an officer duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes shall be accepted to exempt a claim rom the limitation as to date of filing prescribed

in the fifteenth section of this act. on application being made to him in person or by letter by any claimant or applicant for pen-sion, bounty-land, or other allowance required by law to be adjusted or paid by the Pension-Office, shall furnish such person, free of all expense to him or her, all such printed instruction and forms as may be necessary in establishing and obtaining said claim; and on the issuing of a certificate of pension, or of a bounty-land warrant, he shall forthwith notify the claim and or applicant, and also the agent or attorney in the case, if there be one, that such certificate has been issued, or allowance made; and the date and amount thereof. Sec. 23. That no money on account of pen-

sion shall be paid to any person, or to the wid-

ow, children, or heirs of any deceased person who in any manner voluntarily engaged in, or authority of the United States. SEC. 24. That no claim for pension not prose cuted to successful issue within five years from the date of filing the same shall be admitted without record evidence from the War or Navy
Department of the injury or the disease which
resulted in the disability or death of the person
on whose account the claim is made: Provided, That in any case in which the limitation prescribed by this section bars the further prosecu-tion of the claim, the claimant may present, through the Pension-Office, to the Adjutant-General of the army or the Surgeon-General of the navy, evidence that the disease or injury resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made, originate in the service and in the line of duty; and it such evidence is deemed satisfactory by the officer to whom it may be submitted, he shall cause a record of the fact so proved to be made.

and a copy of the same to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions, and the bar to the prosecution of the claim shall thereby be re-SEC. 25. That if any pensioner, or any person entitled to a pension, who during the pendency of his application therefor has diedeince March fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall hereafter die, his widow, or if no widow, his child or children, under sixteen years of age at the time of his death, shall be entitled to receive the accrued pension to the date of death, such accrued pension shall not be considered as a part of the assets of the estate of deceased, nor liable to be applied to the payment of the debts of said estate in any case whatever, but shall inure to the sole and exclusive benefit of the widow or children and if no control to the sole and exclusive benefit of the widow or children and if no control to the sole and exclusive benefit of survive, no payment whatsoever of the accrued pension shall be made or allowed, except so much as may be necessary to reimburs person who bore the expenses of the last sick-ness and burial of the decedent, in cases where he did not leave sufficient assets to meet such

claim his or her pension for three years after the same shall have become due shall be deemed presumptive evidence that such pension has legally terminated by reason of the pensioner's death, remarriage, recovery from the disability, or otherwise, and the pensioner's name shall be stricken from the list of pensioners, subject to stricken from the list of pensioners, subject to the right of restoration to the same on a new application by the pensioner, or, if the pensioner is dead, by the widow or minor children entitled to receive the accrued pension, accompanied by evidence satisfactorily accounting for the failure to claim such pension, and by medical evidence in cases of invalids who were not exempt from blennial examinations as to the continuance of the disability. SEC. 27. That when the rate, commencement, and duration of a pension allowed by special act are fixed by such act, they shall not be subject to be varied by the provisions and limitations of the general pension laws, but when not

ject to be varied by the provisions and limitations of the general pension have, but when not thus fixed the rate and continuance of the pension shall be subject to variation in accordance with the general laws, and its commencement shall date from the passage of the special act, and the Commissioner of Pensions shall, upon satiafactory svidence that fraud was perpetrated in obtaining such special act, suspend payment thereupen until the propriety of repealing the same can be considered by Congress.

SEC. 28. That the term of limitation prescribed by sections sixteen and twenty-three of this act shall, in pending claims of Indians, be extended to two years from and after the passage of this act; that all proof which has heretofore been taken before an Indian agent, or before an officer of any tribe, competent according to the rules of said tribe to administer caths, shall be held and regarded by the Passign Office, in the examining and determining of claims of Indian now on file, as of the same validity as if taken before an officer recognized by the law at the time as competent to administer caths; that all proof wanting in said claims bereafter, as well as in those filed after the passage of this act, shall be taken before the agent of the tribe to which the chaimants respectively belong; that in regard to dates, all applications of Indians were on file be treated as though they were made before a competent officer at their respective dates, and if found to be in all other respective dates, and if found to be in all other respective dates, and if found to be in all other respective dates, and if found to be in all other respective dates, and if found to be in all other respective dates, and if found to be in all other respective dates, and if found to be in all other respective dates, and if found to be in all other respective dates, and if found to be in all other respective dates, and if found to be in all other respective dates, and if found to be in all other respective dates, and it found to be in all ot

providing for pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of eighteen hundred and tw lye, and to widows of deceased soldiers.

SEC. 29. That the President shall appoint in the Department of the Interior, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a competent person, who shall be called the Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, with an annual sailary of twenty-five hundred dollars, who shall be charged with such duties in the Pension burean as may be prescribed by the Secretary of rean as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior or may be required by law; and in case of the death, resignation, absence, or sick-ness of the Commissioner, his duties shall de-volve upon the Deputy Commissioner until a successor shall be appointed, or such absence or sickness shall bease.

sickness shall cease.

SEC. 30. That the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby authorized and empowered to detail, from time to time, clerks in his office to investigate suspected attempts at fraud on the gov-crement of the United States, through and by v-rtue of the provisions of this or any other act of Congress providing for pensions, and to aid in prosecuting any person so offending, with such additional compensation as is customary in cases of special service; and that any person so detailed shall have the power to administer caths and take afficients. paths and take affidavite in the course of any

SEC. 31. That no agent or attorney or other person instrumental in prosecuting any claim for pension or bounty-land shall demand or refor pension or bounty-land shall demand or re-ceive any other compensation for his services in prosecuting a claim for pension or bounty-land than such as the Commissioner of Pensions shall direct to be paid to him, not exceeding twenty-five dollars; and any agent or attorney or any other person instrumental in prosecuting any claim for pension or bounty-land, who shall directly or indirectly contract for, demand, or receive or retain any greater compensation for receive or retain any greater compensation for his services or instrumentality in prosecuting a claim for pension or bounty-land than is here-inbefore provided, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of the pension or claim allowed and due, such pensioner or claimant, or the land. due such pensioner or claimant, or the landwarrant issued to any such claimant, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall, for every such offense, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned at nard labor not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. And if any guardian having the charge and custody of the pension of his ward shall embezzle the same in violation of his trust, or fraudulently convert the same to his own use, he shall be punished by fine not ex-ceeding two thousand dollars or imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion or the court.

Sec. 32. That any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest in any pension which has been or may

hereafter be granted, shall be void and of no effect; and any person acting as attorney to re-ceive and receipt for money for and in behalf of any person entitled to a pension shall, before receiving said money, take and subscribe an oath, to be filed with the pension-agent, and by him to be transmitted, with the vouchers now required by law, to the proper accounting offi-cer of the treasury, that he has no interest in said money by any pledge, mortgage, sale, as-signment, or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any person; and any person who shall falsely take the said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and, on conviction, shall be liable to he pains and penalties of perjury.

SEC. 33. That any person who shall knowingly or wilfully in any wise procure the making or presentation of any false or fraudul at affidavit concerning any claim for pension or pay-ment thereof, or pertaining to any other mat-ter within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Pensions, or shall knowingly or wilfully pre-sent or cause to be presented at any pension-agency any power of attorney, or other paper required as a voucher in drawing a pension, which paper shall bear a date subsequent to that on which it was actually signed or executed, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or by both, at the discretion of the court before whom such conviction shall be had; and no sum of money due, or to become due, to any pen-sioner under the laws aforesaid, shall be liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by or under any any officer or agent thereof, or is in course of transmission to the pensioner entitled thereto, but shall inure wholly to the benefit of such pen-

Sec. 34. That in all cases of application for he payment of pensions to invalid pensioners to the fourth day of September of an odd year. the certificate of an examining surgeon duly appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions, or a surgeon of the army or navy, stating the continuance of the disability for which the pen-sion was originally granted, (describing it,) and the degree of such disability at the time of making the certificate, shall be required to accom-pany the vouchers, and a duplicate thereof shall be filed in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions; and if in a case of continued disability it shall be stated at a degree below that for which the pension was originally granted, or was last paid, the pensioner shall only be paid for the quarter then due at the rate stated in the certificate: Provided, That when a pension shall be granted for a disability consequent upon the lose of a limb, or other essential por-tion of the body, or for other cause which cannot in whole or in part be removed, or when a disability is certified by competent examining surgeons, to the satisfaction of the Commis-sioner of Pensions, to have become permanent n a degree equal to the whole rate of pension the above certificate shall not be necessary to entitle the pensioner to payment: And provided further, That this section shall not be construed to prevent the Commissioner of Pensions from

is judgment, it is necessary. SEC. 35. That the Commissioner of Pensions be, and he is hereby, empowered to appoint, at his discretion, civil surgeons to make the peri-odical examinations of pensioners which are, or may be, required by law, and to examine applicants for pension, where he shall deem an examination by a surgeon appointed by him necessary, and the fee for such examinations, and the requisite certificates thereof in duplicate including postage on such as are? transmitted to pension agents, shall be two dollars, which shall be paid by the agent for paying pensions in the district within which the pensioner or claimant resides, out of any money appropriated for the payment of pensions, under such regula-tions as the Commissioner of Pensions may pre-

SEC. 36. That the Commissioner of Pension be authorized to organize, at his discretion boards of examining surgeons, not to exceed three members, and that each member of a board thus organized who shall have been actually present and made, in connection with other members or member, an ordered or peri-odical examination, shall be entitled to the fee of one dollar, on the receipt of a proper cer-tificate of said examination by the Commis-sioner of Pensions.

SEC. 37. That examining surgeons duly appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions, and such other qualified surgeons as may be employed in the Pension-Office, may be required by him, from time to time, as he shall deem for the interests of the convergence. the interests of the government, to make spe the interests of the government, to make special examinations of pensioners, or applicants for pension, and such examinations shall have precedence over previous examinations, whether special or biennial; but when injustice is alleged to have been done by an examination so ordered, the Commissioner of Pensions may, at his discretion, select a board of three duly-appointed examining surgeons, who shall meet at his discretion, select a board of three duly-appointed examining surgeons, who shall meet at a place to be designated by him, and shall review such cases as may be ordered before them on appeal from any special examination as aforesaid, and the decision of such board shall be final on the question so submitted thereto, provided the Commissioner approve the same. The compensation of each of such surgeons shall be three dollars, and shall be paid out of any apprepriations made for the payment of pensions, in the same manner as the ordinary less of appointed surgeons are or may be authorized to be paid.

SEC. 38. That the Secretary of the Interior be.

SEC. 38. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint a duly qualified surgeon as medical referee, who, under the control and direction of the Commissioner of Pensions, shall have charge of the examination. of Pensions, shall have charge of the examina-tion and revision of the reports of examining surgeons, and such other duties touching medi-cal and surgical questions in the Pension-Office, as the interests of the service may demand; and his salary shall be two thousand five hundred dellars per annum. And the Secretary of the Interior is further authorized to appoint such qualified surgeons (not exceeding four) as the exigencies of the service may require, who may perform the duties of examining surgeons when so required, and who shall be borne upon the rolls as clerks of the fourth class: Previded, That such appointments shall not increase the cleri-SEC. 39. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with the foregoing provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL HATURE-No. 63.]

AN ACT to declare the true intent and meaning of the act approved June eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, amendatory of the general bankrupt law.

Bo it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That it was the true intent and meaning of an act approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, untitled "An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankraptey throughout the United States," approved March ascound, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven," that the exemptions allowed the bankraptey throughout the United States, approved March ascound, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven," that the exemptions allowed the bankrapt by "aid amendatory act should, and it is hereby smacted that they shall, be the amount allowed by the constitution and laws of each State, respectively, as existing in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and that such exemptions be valid against debte contracted after the same, and against liens by judgment or decree of any State court, any decision of any such court rendered since the adoption and passage of such constitution and laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

GENERAL NATURE-No. 64] An Act to extend for four years the act estab-lishing the Board of Commissioners of Cialms,

lishing the Board of Commissioners of Cialms, and the acts relating thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repretor lating of the United States of America in Commissioners of the United States of America in Commissioners assembled, That the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth sections of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and the act entitled "An act to authorize the commissioners of claims to appoint special commissioners to take testimony, and for other purposes," approved May eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be, and the same are hereby, extended and continued in force for four years from the tenth of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy three.

Sec. 2. That the commissioners of claims

SEC. 2. That the commissioners of claims shall not receive any petition for the allowance of any claim or claims unless such petition shall be presented to and filed with them on or before the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and all claims not so presented shall be deemed to be barred forever there-after. [Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE-No. 65.)

Ax Acr to amend an set entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the aims for the support of the aims for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-mine. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the sixth section of an act could de An act making appropriations for the entitled. An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending Jane thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy." approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, is so far medified as to authorize and permit the President of the United States to nominate, and by and with the advice and content of the Separate in approximate and content of the Separate in approximate. sent of the Senate to appoint, one assistant adjutant general, with the rank, pay, and emplyments of a major in the said department. Approved, March 3, 1873.

GENERAL NATURE-NO. 66 1 An Acr to amend an act entitled "An act to establish the Department of Justice, and for

other purposes."

Be it emeted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the twelfth section of the act entitled "An act to establish the Department of Justice, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "That it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to make to Congress, at the commencement of each regular session of Congress, mencement of each regular session of Congress, at the com-mencement of each regular session of Congress, a report of the business of the said Department for the last preceding fiscal year, and of any other matters appertaining thereto, that he may deem proper, including a statement of the several appropriations now, or which may here-after be, placed under its control, the amount appropriated, and a detailed statement of the amounts used for defraying the expenses of the United States courts in each judicial district; also the statistics of crime under the laws of the United States, and a statement of the namber of causes, civil and criminal, pending during the preceding year in each of the several courts of the United States.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to furnish to the head of the Department of Justice, from time to time, as they may be published, a sufficient number of the statutes of the inited States, and the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, to be by him distributed to such officers of the courts of the United States as are now or may hereafter but by law entitled to receive them; and all laws or parts of laws authorizing the distribution of such statutes and reports of the Suprema Court to the officers of the courts of the United States by the head of any other Executive Depart-

ment of the government be, and the same are hereby, repealed. SEC. 3. That a register of such books shall be kept, under the authority of the head of the Department of Justice, showing the quantity of each kind received by him in pursuance of this act; and it shall be his duty to cause to be entered in such register, and at the proper time, when where, and to whom the same, or any part of them, have been distributed and delivannual report. [Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE-No. 67.] AN ACT fixing the time for the election of Ran resentatives from the State of California to the Forty-fourth Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repreentatives of the United States of America in Conress assembled, That on the first Wednesday in September, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, there shall be elected in each congressional district in the State of California one Representative to represent said State in the

[GENERAL NATURE-No. 68]

Forty-fourth Congress of the United States.

AN ACT to authorize the nulading joi steam-Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Expresentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the collector of customs (with the concurrence of the naval officer, if there be one) of any port at which a steamship from a foreign port or place may arrive, upon or after the is suing of a general order, to grant, upon prope application therefor, a special license to unlad the cargo of said vessel at night, that is to say, between sunset and suurise; but before any such special license is granted, the master, agents, or consignees of the vessel shall execute and deliver to the said collector a good and suffi-cient bond, to be approved by him, conditioned to indemnify and save the said collector harmese from any and all losses and liabilities which may occur or be occasioned by reason of the granting of such special license: And provided, That any liability of the master or owner of any such steamship to the owner or consignee of any merchandise landed from said vessel shall not be affected by the granting of such special icense or of any general order, but such liability shall continue until said merchandise is projerly removed from the dock where in the same may be landed; and the collector, under such general regulations as the Secretary of the

the inspectors assigned to superintend the unlading of the cargo. [Approved, March 3, 1874.

Treasury may prescribe, shall fix a uniform and

reasonable rate of compensation for like service, to be paid by the master, owner, or consignee, whenever such special license is granted, and shall collect and distribute the same among

AN ACT to provide for the preparation and pre-sentation to Congress of the Revision of the Laws of the United States, consolidating the laws relating to the post-roads, and a code relating to military offences, and the revision of treaties with the Indian tribes now in force. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of R

sentatives of the United States of America in Con-gress assembled, That a committee of three of the Committee of the House of Representatives on the Revision of the Laws, with committee on the part of the Senate, is hereby authorized by resolution, to be filed in the Department of Justice, to accept, on the part of Congress, the draft on Revision of the Laws of the United tates prepared by the commissioners to revise the statutes, so far as the same has been reported by them, and may be hereafter reported by them, at the expiration of the time desigby them, at the expiration of the time designated for performing that service, to wit, the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and to discharge said commissioners, from and after which all acts and parts of acts declaring the duties, powers, rights, and privileges of said commissioners, are hereby repealed; but nothing herein contained shall be construed as an approval or adoption by Congress of any part of the work of the commissioners.

SEC. 2. That the Committee of the House of SEC. 2. That the Committee of the House of Representative on the Revision of the Laws together with such committee as the Semate may join, be, and they hereby are, authorized to contract with some suitable person or person, learned in the law, to prepare a bill revising and embodying in one act all the laws authorizing post-roads in force at the expiration of the present session of Congress; and also to prepare a bill codifying and regulating the laws in regard to military offences, according to the recommendation made by the President of the

a bill codifying and regulating the laws in regard to military offences, according to the recommendation made by the President of the United States in his annual message communicated to Congress at the present session; and also to prepare a revision of all the Indian treaties now in force as laws.

SEC. 3. That said committee are also enthorized to contract with some suitable persons, under the supervision of said committee and such regulations as may be by the prescribed, to prepare the revision of the statuted already reported by the commissioners, or which may be reported before the said fourth fay of May, in the form of a bill, to be presented at the opening of the session of Congress in December next, embodying all the laws to revised and the bills and provisions herein provided for, with proper indexes, so that the same may be in form to be acted upon forthwith by Congress at said session.

be in form to be acted upon forthwith by Congress at said session.

Suc. 4. That said committee is further authorized to have such revisions and buils printed by the Congressional Printer from time to time, uniform with the revision already reported, and to distribute them, and also the committation and codification of the postal and military laws and treaties herein provided for, to members of Congress and others competent to judge of their merits, in order for their correction by such persons.

persons.

SEC. 5. That any moneye appropriated for the payment of the work herein provided for shall be disturbed by the Department of Justice from time to time only so far as that Department shall be estimated that the work has been well and faithfully performed, and as said Department shall be estimated that the work will be fully done and completed by the commencement of said session of Congress in December next.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

GENERAL MATURE-No. 70.1 An Acr to provide for the apportionment of the Territory of Wyoming for leg dalative

purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in the gress assembled, That the apportion—and of the Territory of Wyoming for the election of temp